CARE-International

Afghanistan



Helping Communities Feed Themselves

July-December, 1995

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Criteria For A CARE Project

Significant Scope: It must address problems that are common to a large number of people.

Reach the neediest: It must benefit the people who need help the most.

Fundamental Change: It must change people's lives so they can become self-sufficient.

Effective Design: It must be the most effective straight forward way to combat the problem.

Environmental Awareness: It must safe the environment and make land more productive in an ecologically sound way.

Involvement of Women: It must measure in advance the projects impact on women and offer them participation and access to its benefit.

Participation: Its design, implementation and evaluation must fully involve the people being helped.

Replicability: It must serve as model that can be copied and repeated by people faced with similar problems else where.

Sustainability: It must be designed so the participants and host government will take over the project and continue it themselves.

Cover Photo:
A seen of PRA in Dehsabz county of Kabul. In the Photo, Mufti Khan village leader finds it fascinating to look at his village in a three dimentional map developed with his own assistance. He says: "I had never seen it like this before".

Editor: G.A. Eqbal
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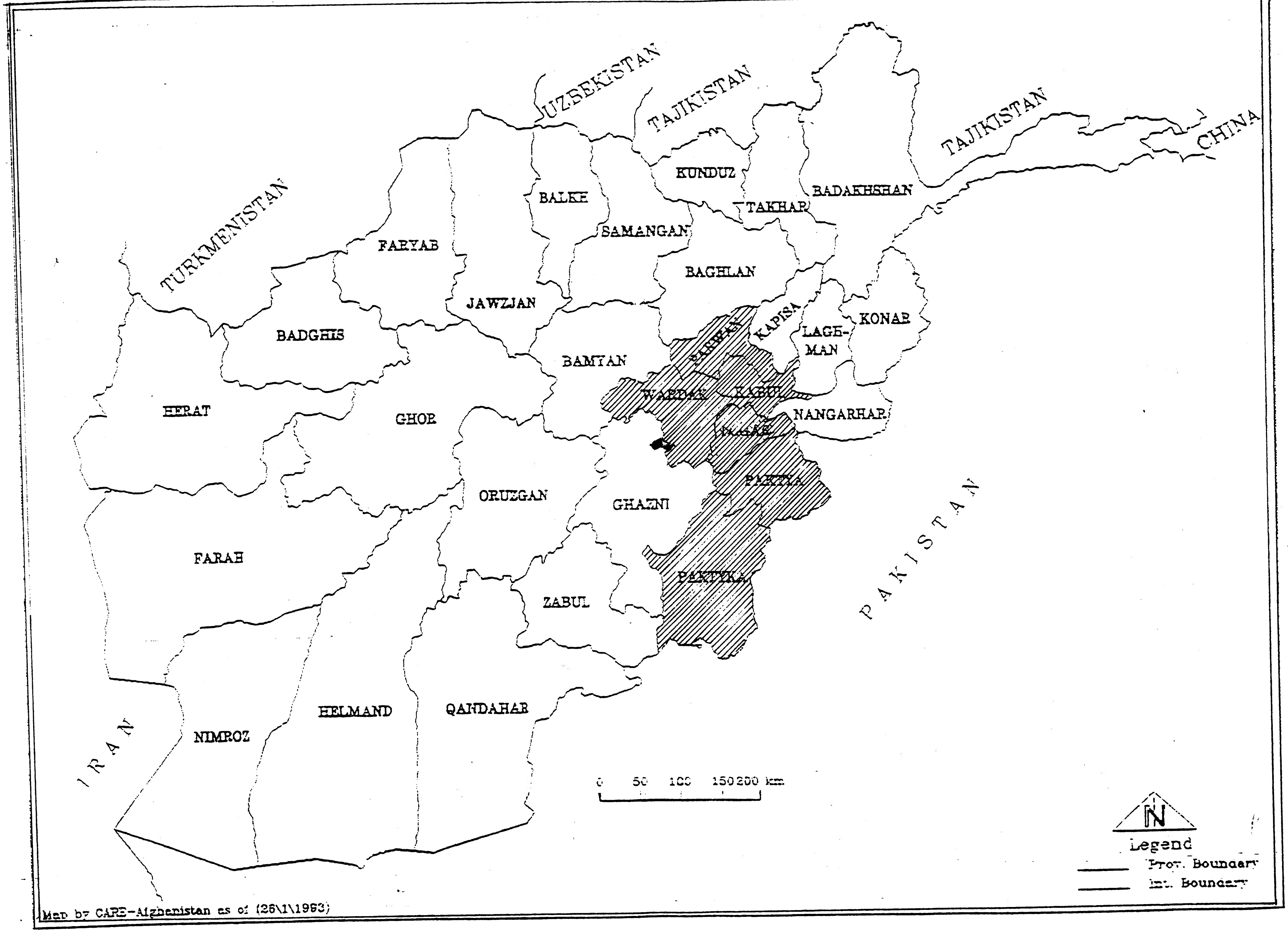

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IRAN
NIMROZ
0 50 100 150 200 km
N
Legend
Prov. Boundary
Int. Boundary
Map by CARE-Afghanistan as of (26\1\1993)

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Executive Summary

جنگ هفتاد دو ملت همه را عذر بنه
چون ندیدند حقیقت ره افسانه زدند

The war among 72 nations has left all in misery
As they have not found Truth, they have created fairy tales
Hafez

Human nature searches for scapegoats to explain away the unexplainable. In few countries has the unexplainable rivaled the late 20th century experience of Afghanistan. One of the poorest countries in the world, Afghanistan endured a decade of un-measurable devastation at the hands of one of the world's super powers. Hardly was this invader vanquished than the country for all practical purposes dissolved into fiefdoms run by rival war lords, each with its peculiar ethnic, political and religious orientation. Depending on one's own values and orientation, there are no shortage of others on whom to blame the problems. Fingers can be pointed at the Russians, the Taliban, Whadat, Hezb-e Islam, Jamiat-e Islam, Iran, Pakistan, even Britain for those willing to go back a century. Yet ultimately the whole blaming process is fruitless. Solutions for Afghanistan will not be found in accusing or even defeating others. Solutions will be found in finding, understanding, nurturing and building upon foundations of shared Afghan values, interests and concerns.

During the six months under review in this progress report (July - December 1995), CARE completed its sixth year of helping Afghanistan recover from the devastation of the Soviet occupation. More important than the 88 kilometers of road reconstructed, the 74000 trees planted, the 166 irrigation structures built, the 212 kilometers of irrigation canal and Karez cleaned and numerous other accomplishments documented in this report -- more important than all of these things is the process which CARE Afghanistan has used to work with communities. CARE helps Afghan village and district *shuras* identify and analyze their problems and their capabilities; CARE gives these community structures the responsibility of making significant community contributions to their own development projects. It is a process designed to help Afghan communities nurture the foundations and the cement of their civil society.

The second six months of 1995 saw continued progress towards peaceful coexistence in a number of areas where CARE works. CARE's development and rehabilitation work in Khost, Urgun, Gardez, Logar and Parwan moved forward in some of the most peaceful of conditions known in recent Afghan history. Unfortunately the situation around Kabul degenerated in October with a new Taliban offensive against the city. The situation forced CARE to suspend a number of projects in areas that became front

lines of confrontation around Kabul, and greatly complicated the logistical support requirements for activities in Kabul and Parwan. Even more distressing was the fact that CARE and other international organizations have yet again been forced to divert precious time and resources from rebuilding Afghanistan to the emergency task of helping the hundreds of thousands of Kabul's poor make it through yet another harsh winter, made all the more harsh by a new round of meaningless destruction and death.

Yet these things too will pass. CARE Afghanistan is committed to helping Afghanistan build its long term future. An innovative home schooling project in Khost gives communities the tools and confidence to provide elementary education to their girls and boys; CARE's Widow's Development Project in Kabul is giving thousands of widows new skills and confidence to face an uncertain future; the Afghan Village Assistance Project continues its work to rebuild the physical and the organizational structure of rural society.

CARE is pleased to have the opportunity of this six-monthly report to bring information on its rehabilitation and development work in Afghanistan to those who share a concern for a better future for this long suffering country.

Paul R. Barker
Country Director

I. AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES (ANR)

The main objective of CARE-Afghanistan's agricultural projects is to help small land owners, poor farmers and rural families to increase their awareness, develop community involvement in agriculture and environmental projects and therefore increase their Agricultural production. In order to achieve the above mentioned objective, we are conducting extension education sessions in land, water management, improved farming systems and in raising high yielding improved fruit varieties. Also we are establishing small individual fruit nurseries and plastic tunnels for vegetable seedling production. CARE Agriculture Section has performed the following activities during this six month period:



A newly resettled farmer in Paghman listening carefully to Hazrat, CARE extensionist. They meet frequently and chat about trees.

A. Agriculture Extension Education:

In the past six months a total of 232 training sessions were held for farmers participating in the AVA Project. This training provided essential information on the establishment of scion gardens, fruit orchards, nurseries, land and water management, improved farming systems, weed control through cultural practices, applying crop rotation and analyzing other agricultural problems.

A total of 1,135 farmers, nurserymen and orchard growers received training in the following provinces:

Province	sessions	Participants
Kabul	53	200
Maidan	30	130
Parwan	15	140
Gardez	52	195
Logar	49	180
Khost	16	150
Paktika	17	140
Total:	**232**	**1,135**

and amenity trees will be distributed from these nurseries in the spring of 1996.

Province	Nurseries	Farmers Advised
Kabul	34	340
Maidan	15	150
Parwan	15	150
Logar	32	320
Gardez	11	110
Khost	14	140
Paktika	24	240
Total	**145**	**1,450**



An individual nursery in Khost.

B. Fruit Tree Nursery:

In this reporting period a total of 145 small individual nurseries were established in the targeted provinces. CARE distributed fruit tree seedlings, fertilizer and other inputs to the new nurserymen.

CARE extensionists provided guidance on pruning, weeding, irrigation, insect and pest control, proper methods of insecticide and fungicide application, and nursery management to 181 nurserymen in 181 villages of Kabul, Maidan, Parwan, Logar, Gardez, Khost and Paktika. CARE staff directly managed six additional demonstration nurseries. About 74,000 fruit

C. Scion garden:

A total of 19 scion gardens were established in Gardez, Logar, Kabul, Maidan and Parwan provinces, in order to provide scion for budding/grafting of all the trees in the established individual nurseries. These gardens are frequently visited by the ANR staff and the owners receive professional guidance.

Province	Gardens	Monitored
Kabul	6	18
Maidan	4	12
Parwan	2	10
Logar	4	12
Gardez	3	9
Total	**19**	**61**

D. Distribution of Agr. Hand Tools:

To help and encourage small land holders, 119 sets of required hand tools were distributed to 119 nurserymen free of charge.

Province	Hand tools
Kabul	45
Maidan	10
Logar	32
Gardez	11
Khost	21
Total	**119**

E. Erosion Control:

Over 300 ha. of agriculture land belonging to 600 families in Paktika province were protected from erosion by digging trenches and planting trees on contour lines in 32.4 hectares of land.



Preparing the ground for fruit nursery.

F. Poultry Project in Gardez:

The Gardez poultry project started in August 1994 and came to an end on 31st of August 1995 with the following results:

1- 70 village women, mostly widows, were trained in poultry production and poultry management.

2- 75% of 70 women participated in backyard poultry raising.

3- Overall more than 1,000 chicks and estimated 90,000 eggs were produced through the project

4- Two incubators were purchased (66% of the price was a community contribution and 34 % was paid for by CARE).

5- 300 surviving checks were produced from the mother stock by the completion of the project .

6- Six women were identified from three villages as managers of the incubators.

7- Twenty women were trained in five villages of Gardez, including the six incubator managers.

G- Wheat Seed Multiplication:

About 61 MT of improved wheat seed, 61 MT of DAP, and 94.5 MT of urea fertilizer were distributed in 12 districts in the provinces of Kabul, Kapisa and Logar through 12

Afghan NGOs. CARE-Afghanistan, as Umbrella Agency, helped FAO in monitoring the activities of FAO sub-projects and training the implementing partners' field staff in quality seed production, writing of progress reports and one final report to FAO.

FAO also provided 4.5 MT of improved wheat seed, 4.5 MT of DAP and 6.7 MT of urea fertilizer to CARE International. The seed and fertilizer were distributed to 90 farmers in Maidan district of Wardak province. Although the variety was susceptible to Stripe Rust and the yield was reduced about 10-15%, it still out-yielded the local varieties. The average yield was estimated at over 2.5 MT per hectare.

II- Irrigation:

Afghan villagers take keen interest in irrigation problems and participate actively in supply of local materials as well as casual labour during implementation.

The communities benefit directly and indirectly from rebuilding and rehabilitation of irrigation structures. This process increases the amount of agricultural under production, protects land from floods, and allows for efficient use of land and water. During the past six months 166 irrigation structures were built with a total volume of 7,657 m^3. These structures activated 212 Km of irrigation canals and karezes. These canals and karezes irrigate 5,825 HA of agricultural land belonging to 4,415 families. In addition 595 m^3 of erosion control structures were constructed, protecting 2,500 hectares agricultural land and orchards belonging to 1,427 families. The construction of 12 diversion dams supplying water for 2,922 hectares of land used by 2,424 families was also completed during this reporting period.

In Parwan province CARE is helping the local authorities rehabilitate the Baman irrigation canal. This canal was badly damaged during the Soviet invasion and has been out of use for 15 years. It extends 22 km from Charikar to Qarabagh county of Kabul. To date 13 km of the canal have been cleaned and 15 structures have been rebuilt. Work on the canal will be completed in spring 1996. 20,000 farmers in Parwan and Kabul provinces will benefit from re-activation of the canal.



Newly built Kurma Diversion Dam, Paktika Province.

III- Water Supply:

During the past six month period, need assessments, baseline surveys, technical surveys, designs and cost estimations were carried out for two major water supply systems and the Kabul Nasaji wells project which will be implemented in the next quarter. Hygiene education on water supply and sanitation was carried out for the provinces where CARE has water supply projects.

A- Kabul Water & Sanitation

The emergency water and sanitation project of CARE is aimed at meeting the most crucial needs for potable water and reducting the incidence of water borne diseases in Kabul.

The project was supported by three donors: ODA funded the water component, ECHO the sanitation component, and Afghanaid a Health Education program. By the end of October an averge of 109,800,000 liters of clean water were pumped daily from Afshar wells to Khairkhana area, benefiting more than 700,000 persons. Over 7,312,000 liters of clean water were supplied to Tahya-e-Maskan district for 1,500 families and 5,358,000 liters to Sarandoi Blocks for an additional 1,500 families.

A total of 2,068 m^3 of liquid waste was removed from various sections of the city and dumped in Chemtala desert.

The Health Education Program issued radio messages about scheduled times for pumping, and advised people to use the limited supplies of clean water from the tap pipe for drinking and the shallow well for cleaning, washing and cooking. Great stress was laid on separate storage of tap water from shallow well.

During the reporting period, construction of the pump house of Shena Village in Begrami county of Kabul province was completed. Also CARE rehabilitated well # 6 B and well # 7 of the Afshar water supply system.



Refinery Reservior, Charikar City, recently rehabilitated by CARE.

B- Charikar city water supply:

CARE completed a total of 932 m^3 of filtration structures, 100% of the total filtration system of Charikar reservoir. During the report period 990 m^3 of foundations and trenches were excavated for installation of pipes. 34 skilled and unskilled workers earned daily wages. Altogether, 2,505 laborers participated in the

project. 100% of the work in three phases of the project was completed. Clean drinking water is now provided for about 100,000 inhabitants of Charikar. The project has sharply dropped the incidence of water borne diseases in the city as compared with previous years.

C: Gardez Water Supply Project:

The purpose of this project was to construct a water supply system in the Ghundi Qala village. The source of water in the project is a karez, located 1.2 km away from the village. The village population is over 1,100. This water supply project, which was started in July 1995 was completed on Nov. 13, 1995 by CARE Gardez office. The CARE Health Education team also provided 10 days of training for village families in Hygiene Education.

Over 770 skilled and unskilled workers earned wages from the project. A volume of 5,474 MT wheat was paid to workers in this FFW project.

The community contributed 429 unskilled workers and 42 m^3 of local construction materials.

D- Urgun Improved Shallow well project:

The Urgun Improved Shallow Well Projece rehabilitated 130 community shallow wells in order to provide safe drinking water and reduce health risks from contaminated water. Existing wells were lined with concrete rings. A concrete well-head and a platform (Apron) with a hand water pump was installed on each well to prevent water contamination. The communities provided unskilled laborers during the rehabilitation. One local mechanic per 20 wells was provided with tools and training in pump maintenance and repair. A spare parts distribution network was set up with cooperation of the local shopkeepers.

Urgun water supply sector completed this project and 14,000 local residents benefit now from potable drinking water. During the last six months, 1,973 rings, 141 top rings, 353 posts, 138 pedestal slabs, and 132 aprons were produced and installed as well as 129 hand water pumps. Villagers were trained to repair and clean the targeted wells.

The CARE Health Education team also provided a one month training for the 85 families in villages on Hygiene Education. The CARE shallow well team trained 12 mechanics in the villages in repairing of hand water pumps.

Sixteen skilled and unskilled workers worked daily. A total of 1,974 skilled and unskilled participants worked in the project. The community contributed 1,979 person of unskilled workers, and 589 m^3 local construction material in the implementation of this project.





Covered Shallow Wells sharply curbs water borne diseases in Afghan Villages. (Asht rukh Kelay) Urgun

1V- Infrastructure:

Roads and Bridges:

During the reporting period, a total of 88 km tertiary roads were repaired and constructed in six provinces. The roads link 547 villages to the markets and main roads. About 28,000 families benefit from these 15 projects. The projects' activities include building 218 structures such as culverts, retaining walls and causeways and road resurfacing (cutting and filling), graveling and side ditching.

In addition to road projects, 14 bridges were under construction during the period, of which 8 were completed. Due to winter and very cold weather some of the bridge construction was suspended until next spring. On average 718 workers participated in the projects.

In the beginning there were some problems were encountered in the supply of construction materials, especially cement, steel bar and gabion. Most of the construction materials are purchased in Peshawar, Pakistan. The procurement, preparation of permits and transport of materials to warehouses and then project sites in Afghanistan is a time consuming process.



Erosion Barrier in Khost

CARE AFGHANISTAN

Afghgan Village Assistance Program

Activities Progress Report (July- December 1995)

Target Provinces: Paktika, Khost, Gardez, Logar, Maidan, Kabul and Parwan

S/N	ACTIVITY	Unit of measure	PLAN for the year	ACTUAL Jul.- Dec.- 95
1	***Erosion Barriers***	Cu m	10,967	5,951
	Ag. land protected from erosion	ha	3,700	2,500
	Indirect Beneficiaries	family		1,427
2	***Fruit tree nurseries***			
	Individual nurseries	nursery	150	145
	Scion gardens	garden		19
	Hand tools distributed	set		119
	Persons trained	person		1,620
3	***Contour plantation***	ha	30	32
	Ag. land protected	ha	300	300
	Families benefited	family	600	600
4	***Irrigation System***	Km of canal and karez	769	212
	Total Structures	structure	495	166
	Total Work Volume	cu m	18,450	7,657
	Land Irrigated	ha.	40,000	5,825
5	***Water Supply System***			
	I- Shallow well	well	130	132
	A- Construction			
	Rings	No.		1,973
	Top rings	No.		141
	Posts	No.		353
	Padestal slab	No.		138
	Apron	No.		132
	B- Installation of hand water pump	No.		129
	Afridi hand pump	No.		29
	Kabul hand pump	No.		100
	Indirect Beneficiaries	person	14,000	14,000
	II- Water supply system (gravity)	each	4	1
	A- Piping	meter		1,570
	B- Construction			
	Excavation and filling	Cum.		3,595
	Structures	Cum.		162
	Filtration system	Cum.		932
	Door & windows	No.		18
	Indirect Beneficiaries	person	119,000	60,920
6	***Diversion dam***	project	21	12
	Land Irrigated	ha.	2,700	2,922
7	***Road (village to market)***	km	105	89
	Total Structures	structure	187	218
	Villages Connected to Markets	village	320	547
8	***Bridges (Foot/Vehicle)***	each	17	8
	Villages Connected to Markets	village	150	174
9	***Coordination with other NGOs***	meeting	36	30
10	***Community Training in Project Management Skills.***	session	288	98
11	***Agricultural Extention Education***	session	288	232
	Farmers trained	person	970	1,135
12	***Training of skilled workers***	person	240	138

V- Home School Pilot Project:

The need for basic education opportunities remains vast throughout Afghanistan. UNICEF, CARE and Canada Fund are collaborating to pilot home schooling as a non-formal approach to improve access to basic education. This approach is low-cost, self supporting, rural based, culturally appropriate, pedagogically sound and economically sustainable. It provides elementary education for girls and boys in villages around Khost. The project emphasizes participation of girls, as the gender differential in schools in Afghanistan is particularly high. Khost was selected as pilot area as community interest in basic education for boys and girls was found to be high by a survey group. Moreover, this province was thought to be secure and had sufficient food supplies to support a community funded project. The project aims to establish 20-40 Home Schools, serving 400-800 children, half of whom should be girls. After 18 month of schooling all these students will complete the second grade.

Between July and December 1995 a total of 14 new schools were established for phase 2 of the project in different villages of Khost, raising the total number of pilot schools to 21. A total of 447 students, of whom 183 are girls and 264 are boys, are actively attending these schools.

A mid-term evaluation was conducted in October 1995. It was a Formative Evaluation. A foreign evaluator, UNICEF representative, a CARE representative, the education coordinator and a female translator were included in that evaluation. The Formative Evaluation of CARE's primary Home School Pilot Project Report concluded that "Home Schools in Khost Province made good progress during this period of time and this project is functioning properly."

Khost Home School Pilot Project
Phase II Schools

S/N	Schools' Name	Location	Enrollment		Teachers' Name
			Boys	Girls	
1	Shadal No.1	Shadal	30	0	Mohd' Shahid
2	Shadal No.2	Shadal	24	10	Mohd' Raqim
3	Shahbaz No.1	Shahbaz No.1	0	35	Homa
4	Shahbaz No.2	Shahbaz No.2	30	0	Malika
5	Shahbaz No.3	Shahbaz No.3	15	0	Ali Khan
6	Fanikzai	Fanikzai	28	0	Mohd' Hakim
7	Khataki Kala	Khataki Kala	22	28	Mohd' Anwar
8	Shakarai Kala	Shakarai Kala	16	20	Mohd' Amin
9	Aser Kala	Aser Kala	11	28	Amina
10	Malekano Kala	Malekano Kala	15	15	Dost Mohd'
11	Chini Kala	Chini Kala	15	17	Mohd' Amin
12	Perano Kala	Worzha	18	10	Mohd' Shahid
13	Perano Kala No.1	Matoon	0	20	Mohd' Ilyas
14	Perano Kala No.2	Matoon	40	0	Mohd' Ilyas
	TOTAL		**264**	**183**	

VI- Relief For Widows In Kabul:



Surveying Widows livelihood status (Kabul)

Since December 1995 CARE in continuation with previous programs for widows (1994-95) serving more than 5000 widows, launched a new project for extending relief assistance for most vulnerable widow in Kabul.

The project aims to provide livelihood skills for at least 1000 of the widows and their children during the winter until June 1996. In addition the project will adopt a methodology that aims at improving incom generating skills of these women, so that they can feed themselves in the future.

CARE has demonstrated that a programs such as this can be a foundation for stimulating women to take initiatives and be more productive.

By June 1996 it is estimated that the widows working in this project will be able to produce some 9,000 quilts, 30,000 shalwar qamis and other products.

As of January 1st the project had produced 3500 quilts and distributed over 5800Kgs of wheat to the target widows. The December report of the Kabul widows project states that the widows had earned an income of US$ 31,600 during their first month of production.



Being her own boss.

Over 1,000 widows in Kabul make their living through sowing quilts and shelwar kamis for CARE.

CARE AFGHANISTAN
Jul to Dec'95 Expenses FY- 96

Fund	Donor Name	Amount
5600	CARE USA/DEUTCHLAND	52,880
5630	W.F.P (Containers)	4,577
5644	European Union	1,019,407
5649	ODA, (CIK)	357,241
5655	RF-USAID	702
	Afghan Village Assistance, Total of PN 04 :	$ 1,434,807
5622	FAO/UN	1,213
5648	FAO/UN	926
	Improved Wheat Seed, Total of PN 09 :	$ 2,139
5600	CARE USA	3,257
5628	ODA, CARE Britain	74,677
5629	Afghan Aid, CARE Britain	34,436
5650	State of Jersey, CARE UK	20,780
	Kabul Water & Sanitation, Total of PN 10 :	$ 133,150
5635	FAO/UN (Poultery Project)	1,935
	Poultery, Total of PN 13 :	$ 1,935
5600	R & D (CARE USA)	16,282
	R & D, Total of PN 14 :	$ 16,282
5647	World Bank	1,818
5652	Revolving (UNICEF)	35,074
5656	RF-UNICEF	5,152
	Widows Tailoring, Total of PN 15 :	$ 42,044
5645	OFDA (Food non food Distribution)	3,671
	Food & Non-Food, Total of PN 16 :	$ 3,671
5643	UNICEF (Home School Education)	8,685
5651	CANADIAN (Home School Education)	6,226
	Home School Education, Total of PN 17 :	$ 14,911
5600	CARE USA	1,625
	Kabul Emergency, Total of PN 18 :	$ 1,625
	GRAND TOTAL OF ALL PN's :	**$ 1,650,563**